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## Think Factory Links Traced



WASHINGTON -- A think factory with links to Washington trained revolutionaries who helped precipitate the Dominican crisis. This was the "Marxist-Leninist" Center of Research in Economic and Social Development in Santo Domingo or CIDES, as it was known.

Until the overthrow of Dominican President Juan Bosch in 1963, CIDES functioned as a Caribbean version of the Institute of Pacific Relations, secretly implementing controversial State Department policy.

Details about CIDES were disclosed in testimony given the Senate Internal Security subcommittee by General Elias Wessin y Wessin, former head of the Dominican antirebel forces. In a hearing Oct. 1, 1965, he named this organization as one of 40 centers for "Communist and Marxist-Leninist indoctrination" operating under Bosch.

CIDES was financed in part by the State Department through its foreign aid branch, the Agency for International Development.

### Operated Infiltration Unit

Gen. Wessin told senators that he had operated a special unit that infiltrated CIDES and the other Red indoctrination centers. He said these centers indoctrinated their students with hatred of the "Yankees." The centers also taught propaganda, sabotage and military tactics.

Teachers at CIDES included Bosch, Angela Miolan and Sacha Volman. Wessin said that the Communists practically controlled the Bosch government through Miolan, who was 10 years secretary to Vincente Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican Communist labor leader. Miolan had offices in all the state enterprises, according to the Dominican general.

Volman, a Russian-born Romanian refugee who is now a naturalized U.S. citizen, has had links

with the Central Intelligence Agency. As advisor to Bosch, he was entrusted by the Washington Administration with the socialization of the Dominican Republic because he was a so-called "anti-Communist."

However, after the 1963 coup which toppled Bosch, Volman was kicked out of Santo Domingo because of his Marxist ideas. When Gen. Wessin was asked by subcommittee counsel Jay Sourwine whether he considered Volman was a Communist, he replied:

"In my country there is a saying that says tell me with whom you go, and I will tell you who you are."

Volman's links with the CIA received publicity last year when it was learned that CIA money was being channeled to the Institute for International Labor Research, a tax-exempt so-called "educational" organization in New York. Volman is secretary-treasurer of the Institute. Norman Thomas, veteran Socialist candidate for the Presidency, is chairman of its board of directors.

### Received Mysterious Sum

On Sept. 3, 1964, the New York Times disclosed that the Institute had received in 1963 a sum of \$395,000 from the J. M. Kaplan Fund, Inc., of New York, also a tax-exempt fund. At the same time, the Kaplan Fund's report to the Internal Revenue Service for 1963 revealed that the fund received a mysterious sum of \$395,750 listed as a "contribution" under the heading "receipts not reported elsewhere."

On Aug. 31, 1964, in hearings before a House Select Subcommittee on Small Business, officials from the Internal Revenue Service had testified that the Kaplan Fund's tax-exemption had not been revoked because the foundation was used as a secret conduit for CIA funds.

Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas, subcommittee chairman, said that the CIA had informed his subcommittee that the relationship between the Kaplan Fund and the CIA covered the years 1959-1964.

The inescapable conclusion is that this was one of those "in and out transactions" with CIA funds going to the Kaplan Fund and from there to the New York institute with which Volman was connected.

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CIA 4-01.1 Kaplan Fund  
Institute for International  
Labor Research  
Rees Volman, Sacha*